

A Rare Tumor of the Lung: Sarcomatoid Carcinoma

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ABSTRACT

Sarcomatoid carcinoma of the lung is a rare, poorly differentiated, low-grade carcinoma in the non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) group. It is a very aggressive tumor; the 5-year survival rate in patients with sarcomatoid carcinoma does not exceed 20%. There are a limited number of retrospective screenings of sarcomatoid carcinoma cases and case reports in the literature. The diagnosis, treatment, and prognostic features of sarcomatoid carcinoma are not well known compared with other NSCLCs. However, studies of sarcomatoid carcinoma have demonstrated that the prognosis is poor and response to standard chemotherapy treatment is not as good as seen with other NSCLCs. Presently described is a rare case diagnosed by thoracic ultrasonography-guided transthoracic biopsy.

INTRODUCTION

Sarcomatoid carcinoma of the lung is a rare, poorly differentiated carcinoma in the non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) category. The prevalence among all lung tumors is very low, representing 0.3% to 1.3%. It is frequently seen in the upper lobes, peripherally located, with an average size of 5 cm, and seen as a mass with a necrotic, or occasionally, a cavitary center. It is diagnosed mostly in smokers and patients of average age of 65 years.^[1] The 5-year survival rate in sarcomatoid carcinoma, which has quite an aggressive course, does not exceed 20%. Sarcomatoid carcinoma is categorized as a separate group in the World Health Organization's histological classification published in 2015. There are 2 cell types: sarcomatoid or sarcoma-like, with giant and/or spindle cells. The sarcomatoid carcinoma group consists of pleomorphic carcinoma, spindle-shaped carcinoma, giant-cell carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, and pulmonary blastoma.^[2]

Transthoracic biopsy (TTB) carried out with the guidance of thoracic ultrasound (US) is easier to access compared with other, similar diagnostic procedures, and is cheaper, has greater diagnostic efficiency, and a lower complication rate. There is no radiation exposure, it is less invasive, minimally traumatic, can be performed without general anesthesia or sedation, is suitable for real-time operation, and can be manipulated/repeated in order to avoid cavities or necrotic areas.^[3,4]

Presently described is a very rare sarcomatoid lung tumor with peripheral localization in the lung that was diagnosed with TTB under guidance of thoracic US.

CASE REPORT

A 75-year-old male patient was referred to the chest diseases polyclinic with back pain complaint ongoing for about 3 months. A well-defined mass lesion was detected

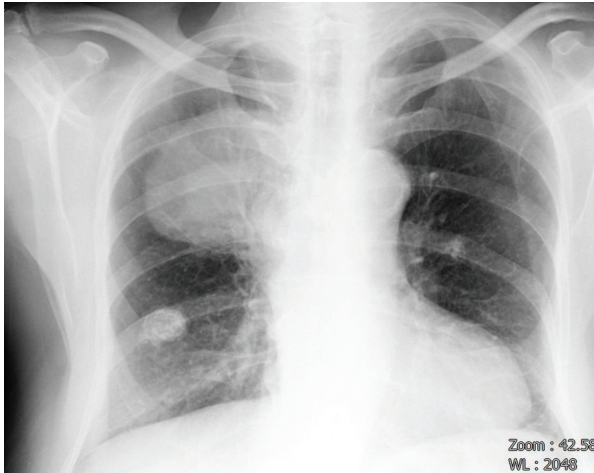


Figure 1. A well-defined mass lesion in the upper right middle zone with an approximate size of 10x10 cm, as well as a calcified nodule in the right lower zone between the fourth and fifth costae in the posterioranterior chest X-ray.

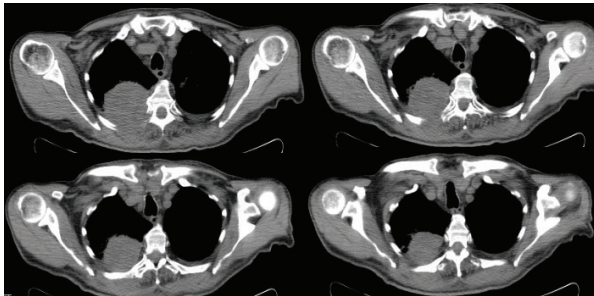


Figure 2. Irregularly contoured mass lesion approximately of 99x87x80 mm in size, causing destruction of the posterior of fifth and sixth costae was observed in the right upper lobe, extending to the extrathoracic muscle groups.

in the upper right middle zone on posterioranterior chest X-ray with an approximate size of 10x10 cm (Figure 1). The thoracic computed tomography (CT) revealed an irregularly contoured mass lesion with an approximate size of 99x87x80 mm, causing destruction of the posterior aspect of the fifth and sixth costae in the right upper lobe and extending to the extrathoracic muscle groups (Figure 2). Physical examination of the lungs and other systemic examinations did not reveal any pathological finding. Hemogram, biochemical parameters, and coagulometry results were normal. The patient's history indicated lymphoma treatment 5 years earlier at another medical center, as well as treatment for squamous cell cancer of the nose 1 year earlier. Fine-needle aspiration and Tru-Cut biopsy (Becton Dickinson and Co., Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) under guidance of thoracic US was performed. The pathology was reported as CK7 positive, TTF1 and HMB45 negative tumor with morphological characteristics suggesting sarcomatoid carcinoma (Figure 3). Positron emission tomography (PET)/CT results indicated primary lesion with maximum standardized uptake value (SUV-max) of 22.9

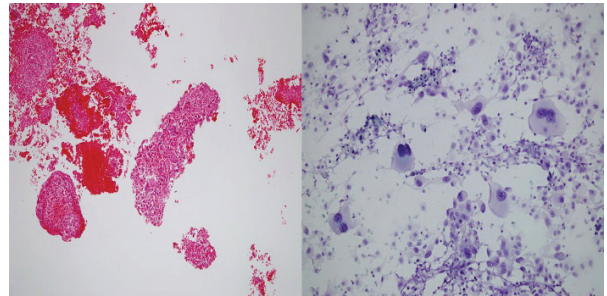


Figure 3. Occasional spindle-shaped giant tumor cells with bizarre nuclei and necrotic debris. (Giemsa x200; H&E x100).

and lymphadenopathies with necrotic component in the right upper and lower paratracheal areas of the mediastinum (SUV-max: 11.7), hypermetabolic metastatic lesions measuring 23x 24 cm in the right third costa (SUV-max: 8.2), and right cervical lymphadenopathy (SUV-max: 9.8), 3x3 cm in size (Figure 4). Due to third costa involvement, cervical lymph node metastasis, and multiple mediastinal lymph node metastases, the evaluation was advanced stage cancer. The patient was referred to the oncology polyclinic. Chemotherapy (paclitaxel/carboplatin) and radiotherapy treatment were initiated concurrently. The patient died in the seventh month of treatment.

DISCUSSION

Sarcomatoid carcinoma is rarely seen, and usually involves the upper lobes of the lungs and peripheral regions. It has a very aggressive course compared with other tumors of the lungs. This case of sarcomatoid lung carcinoma was presented because it is so rare, and because it was diagnosed using TTB guided by thoracic US.

The diagnosis, treatment, and prognostic features of sarcomatoid carcinoma are less known than other, more common, lung tumors. There are few reports in the literature, and they are mostly case reports and retrospective screenings of a limited number of cases. Huang et al.^[5]

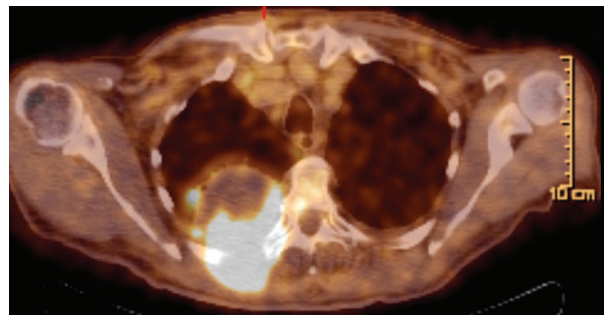


Figure 4. Positron emission tomography/computed tomography image demonstrating a mass lesion measuring 99x87x80 mm with maximum standardized uptake value of 22.9 on the posterior aspect of the right upper lobe.

reported in a study in which they researched the features of sarcomatoid carcinomas in 51 patients from between January 2005 and December 2012 that they found a survival rate for 1, 2, 3, and 5 years of 45.5%, 35.8%, 28.2% and 20.1%, respectively, and mean life span of patients was 13.3 months, while median survival time of patients was 6 months. They demonstrated in their study that tumor size and distant metastasis were independent prognostic factors, and they drew attention to the fact that surgical resection and postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy in sarcomatoid carcinoma may lead to better prognosis. Surgical treatment was not performed in the present case because the patient had distant organ metastases. Our patient died 7 months after being diagnosed. The survival time is consistent with the literature.

Studies have shown that sarcomatoid carcinoma has a statistically significantly high ($p < 0.0001$) glucose uptake seen in PET/CT compared with other histological types.^[6-8] In the present case, the primary lesion had a high SUV-max of 22.9.

Sputum cytology is not useful in the diagnosis of sarcomatoid carcinoma. Bronchoscopy biopsy or percutaneous TTB is more valuable in diagnosis.^[9] TTB procedure guided by US has been utilized effectively and safely for a long time in peripherally located lesions of the lungs. Important advantages include the lack of exposure to radiation for both the patient and the physician, compared with biopsies accompanied by CT and fluoroscopy, and that the procedure can be conducted in real time (the needle can be tracked within the target lesion). The diagnostic success of TTB under US guidance has been reported to be between 64.5% and 96.8%, and complication rate is low.^[4,10] Our case was diagnosed by TTB under thorax US guidance. Studies conducted have shown that sarcomatoid carcinoma does not respond well to standard chemotherapy (carboplatin/paclitaxel) treatment. Surgical treatment outperforms chemotherapy in early stage tumors. Although currently there are insufficient data with regard to targeted chemotherapies, such as crizotinib and sunitinib, cancer immunotherapy, or vaccines, there are some promising experimental studies.^[11]

One of the most extensive studies of sarcomatoid carcinoma was reported by Gu et al.^[12] They examined a total of 95 pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinomas between 2008 and 2014. These researchers had important results that were similar to previous studies in terms of what was learned about patient age; gender; smoking history; diagnostic methods; tumor localization; tumor size; tumor, node, and metastasis stages; treatment options; and survival rates in sarcomatoid carcinoma cases. It was determined that 57.9% of the patients were older than 60 years of age, 84.2% were male, 41.1% were smokers, 77.9% of the tumors were peripheral, 41.1% were in the right upper lobe

while 29.5% were in the left upper lobe, 40% was larger than 5 cm in size, and at the time of diagnosis, 24.2% were at stage I, 27.4% were at stage II, 31.6% were at stage III, and 16.8% were at stage IV. Median survival rate was 11.54 months for all patients, and the 5-year survival rate was 21%. It was concluded as a result of the study that lung sarcomatoid carcinoma is rare, and has a poor response to standard chemotherapy treatments and a poor prognosis.

In conclusion, our case of rarely seen lung tumor with poor prognosis was consistent with the literature.

Informed Consent

Consent was obtained from the patient who participated in this study.

Peer-review

Internally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: C.D.; Concept: C.D.; Design: C.D.; Data collection &/or processing: S.B.S.; Analysis and/or interpretation: B.S.; Literature search: D.E.I.; Writing: C.D.; Critical review: A.F., S.Ş.C.

Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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Akciğerin Nadir Görülen Bir Tümörü: Sarkomatoid Karsinom

Akciğerin sarkomatoid karsinomları küçük hücreli dışı akciğer kanserleri (KHDAK) sınıfında nadir görülen, az diferansiye karsinomlardır. Oldukça agresif seyirli olan sarkomatoid karsinomlarda beş yıllık sağ kalım oranı %20'yi geçmemektedir. Literatürde çoğunlukla olgu bildirimleri ve sınırlı sayıda olguların geriye dönük taranması şeklinde çalışmalar olan sarkomatoid karsinomların bu yüzden tanı, tedavi ve prognostik özellikleri akciğerin diğer KHDAK'lerine kıyasla az bilinir. Yapılan çalışmalar sarkomatid karsinomların akciğerin diğer KHDAK'lerine kıyasla kötü prognozlu ve standart kemoterapi tedavilerine yanıtının kötü olduğunu göstermiştir. Bu olgu, nadir görülmesi ve tanısı torasik ultrasonografi (USG) rehberliğinde transtorasik biyopsi (TTB) ile konulmasından dolayı sunuldu.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Akciğer kanseri; sarkomatoid kanser; ultrasonografi.